

thorax, elytra rugosely confluent punctate, body beneath equally shining, coarsely punctate, except abdomen, and thorax beneath. Antennæ ♂ with last joint about as long as the five preceding joints combined; ♀ with last joint about as long as the three preceding joints combined.

Length, 11 to 12 mm.

Types in U. S. N. M. collected at Nashville, Tenn., June 20 (H. Soltau); other specimens from the same locality and from Frankfort, Ky., May 7 (H. Soltau), are in the U. S. N. M., the Am. Mus. N. H., and my own collection.

A NEW SPECIES OF TINGID FROM NEW YORK.

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Corythaica is a genus described by Stål to contain *Tingis monacha*, from Rio Janeiro, Brazil, described by him in 1860. At present it contains several species, all from tropical or subtropical regions. Van Duzee does not record any species from the United States, and it is interesting to present one from as far North as New York.

Corythaica bellula, n. sp. Hood curving downward over head, white with black keel down the middle, flanked by a single row of cells on each side, becoming two posteriorly; broad and rounded posteriorly; nervures dark (brown to black); keel of hood continuous with median keel of thorax, which is higher. Eyes globose, black. Antennæ thin, not as long as head and prothorax together; joint 3 longest, thinnest; joint 4 next in length, stoutest, fusiform, thickly set with setæ; joint 1 and 2 shortest, 1 stouter and longer than 2, nearly as stout as joint 4. Rostral groove closed anteriorly, walls interrupted at anterior coxæ, widest at posterior. Rostrum reaching posterior coxæ; joint 1 not visible, 2 longest, thin; 3 and 4 stoutest, subequal, apparently somewhat flattened, 4 black toward tip.

Prothorax tumid anteriorly, produced in a point posteriorly and covering scutellum, tricarinate, carinæ nearly parallel, median slightly higher; a median transverse groove before the middle; deeply punctured, punctures merging into cells in the posterior flattened part; explanate lateral margin extending from the anterior two-thirds of thorax, narrow, much reflexed, nearly erect, with a single row of areoles, white, nervures concolorous. Pleuræ reticulated to coxæ. Legs of nearly equal length, all femora slightly incrassate, tibiæ slender, both unarmed; coxæ large, globose.

Hemelytra (in macropterous) extending much beyond abdomen, costal membrane narrow, single-celled, cells growing larger posteriorly and merging into membrane. Costal area long, narrowing posteriorly, cells small, growing larger posteriorly and merging into membrane, nervures dark; discoidal area narrow apically, rounded posteriorly and meeting costal in an elevated suture, two fifths as long as the costal area from the insertion of the wings. Membrane long, extending from anterior extremity of wing to the apex, where it merges into the costal membrane and the costal area; discal cells small, marginal large, growing larger posteriorly; all reticulations more or less infuscate, except discal cells. A membrane extends downward from the hemelytra one cell deep around the abdomen and conforms to its outline.

Abdomen broadest at the second and third segments, tapering to a rounded extremity. Male genital segment blunt, as long as the 2 preceding segments together and provided with stout hooks; female segment narrower and with a median keel. Long., 2.2 mm.; lat., .9 mm.

The brachypterous form differs notably in size and shape, being not more than two thirds the length of the macropterous, the prothorax much reduced and flattened; the membrane is nearly absent and narrow; the general shape is oval; the hemelytral reticulations are also much smaller. In other particulars it conforms to the macropterous. Long., 1.9 mm.; lat., .9 mm.

While colors have been given in the body of this description it is in general terms; the general coloration ranges from a light grey, nearly white, through darker grey, and brownish to nearly black.

Type: Macropterous female, White Plains, June 26, 1910. Morphotype: Brachypterous male, same locality, Sept. 25, 1909. Paratypes: Six macropterous females, same locality, four same date as type, one Sept. 25, 1909, one June 30, 1912. Six brachypterous females, and six males, same dates as above, except one, Sept. 19, 1909.

This species has been taken in one place only, a sloping grassy meadow, going up from a rich marshy swale in a field, among fine low grasses much intermingled with moss, by sweeping close to the ground. On one occasion (June 26), some 150 were taken by Mr. C. E. Olsen and myself. The short and long-winged occur together, with the former greatly preponderating. The period of greatest abundance is apparently in June, but they have been taken in April, May, June, July, August and September.